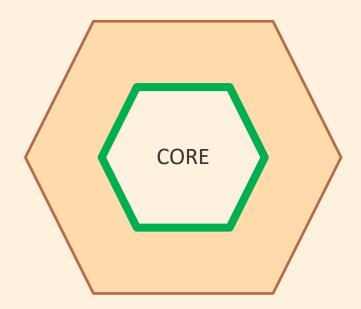
The Goal

What is it and what does it look like?

Hexagonal Architecture



The number of sides in the hexagonal is of no importance. but that *the core logic is at the center*.

Hexagonal Architecture



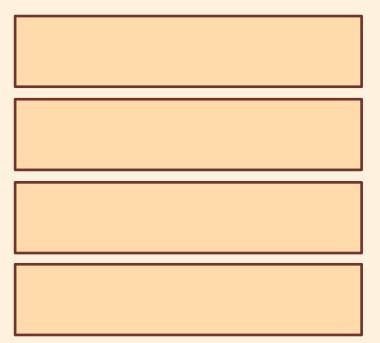
Alistair Cockburn

@TotherAlistair

http://alistair.cockburn.us/

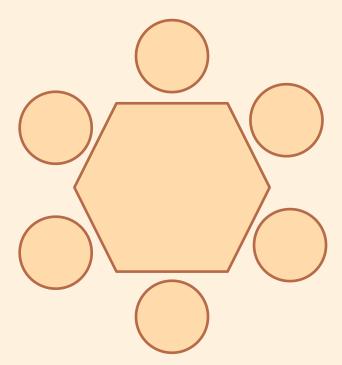
"Standard" Layered Architecture

A layered model "looks like" a pile of books or building bricks



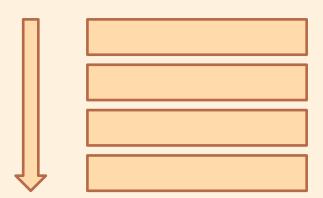
Hexagonal Architecture

A hexagonal model "looks like" an island on a map or a table with chairs around it



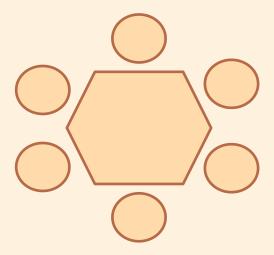
Metaphor

Effects of gravity and mass, together with related implications of downward dependency.



Things at the bottom of the pile are hard to move or change

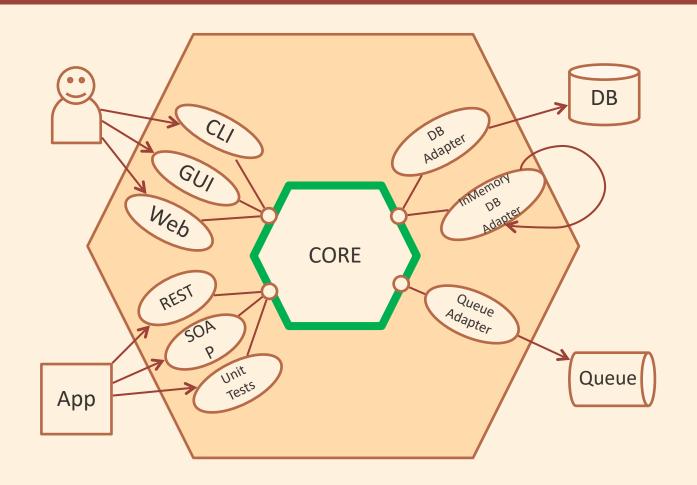
Instinctively feel the system's components are more loosely coupled



Layers

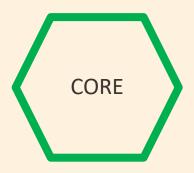
hexagonal architecture rejects the notion that any of these layers except the domain are different from one another.

Components



The Domain

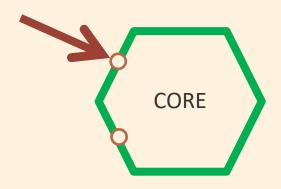
Contains all the logic and rules of the application.



No technology concerns (HTTP contexts, DB calls) are referenced in the domain. Allows changes in technology to be made without affecting the domain.

Primary Ports

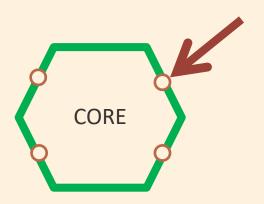
Are contracts, behaviour you agree to provide



They are *called by* the primary adapters that form the user side of the application.

Secondary Ports

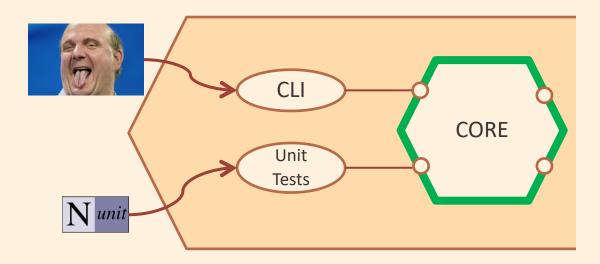
Are interfaces for the secondary adapters



They are *called by* the core logic.

Primary Adapters

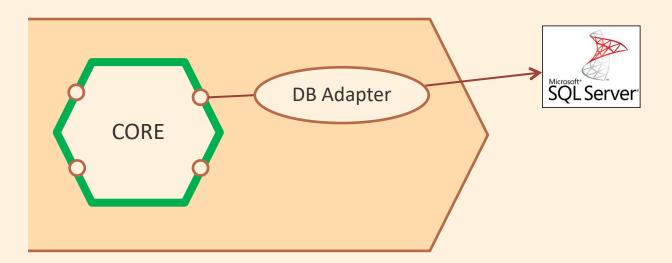
Is a piece of code between the user and the core logic.



The primary adapter calls the functions of the core logic.

Secondary Adapters

Are an implementation of the secondary port (which is an interface)



The core logic calls the functions of the secondary adapter.

How does it work

Dependency Injection